

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles retu they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local News.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Phiess and New York Associated Phiess is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Rumors of the Day.

The reports that English warships are watching the movements of Russian ves sels coming out of the Dardanelles, and that the Sultan has handed over the peninsula of Mount Athos with its forti fied convents to the Russians, have a striking coincidence. It has been believed for several years that most of the three thousand and more Russian monks in the convents allotted to them were only officers and soldiers in cowls. It has also been believed that hidden away in the vaults of the churches and other buildings on the sacred mount were thousands of rifles and stores of ammunition, besides, It was reported, light field pieces. There is therefore nothing improbable in the statement, and if true it is significant of the approach of war. So is the report from England that the despatch of troops to South Africa has been suspended. presence of Russian troops at Mount Athos alone would be, however, only an indication of an intimate alliance between Russia. and the Sultan unless Russian troops occupy other points on the peninsula of Chaleydon, which would then signify a demonstration against an Austrian move ment from Bosnia toward Salonica.

With regard to the reported cession of an Island to Russia, it may be one in the Ægean, or Rhodes, off the southwestern point of Asia Minor, on which Austria has already cast covetous glances. But as yet the situation is too obscure and the reports are too vague or contradictory to enable a true estimate of it to be formed. In the absence of certain details, we must accept with caution all reports coming from out-of-the-way places and from little-known journals. They are only calculated to confuse and mislead

The one thing that is clear is that the maintenance of the peace of Europe is now in the balance, and that some unexpected step of one or more of the powers, or of the mmanders facing each other on the Thessaly frontier, may precipitate the struggle

The Blockade of Crete.

Ten years and more have passed since the great European powers applied to Greece that coercion of a blockade which they be gan on Sunday morning in the case of Crete. This present measure, in its turn, is also directly aimed at Greece, for the formal notification of it from England, France, Russia, Germany, Austria and Italy to our Government specifies that all ships under the Greek flag are debarred from Cretan ports, whereas other merchant vessels, including our own, may go there, provided they carry nothing for the Greeks or the insurgents.

The question arises, therefore, whether our Government will express its assent to this blockade. Of that there is no probability. Secretary Sherman says he will simply acknowledge the receipt of the notifications. He will do this, doubtless, on the ground that it is not a practical question for us, as we have no ships trading with Crete. Or, rather, the question of implied acquiescence may be adjourned until a blockade of Greek ports is set up, when it would become more urgent. If Great Britain has insisted on a fortnight's notice to Greece of any decision to blockade the Piraus, that will furnish an interval to our Government for any needed study of the question. Yet it might require decision earlier, should a merchant vessel of ours, bound to the Suez Canal, try to touch at Canea, and complain to the State Department of ill-treatment by the blockaders, Finally, the question whether silence could be construed as a precedent of implied acquiescence which might affect us at some time in waters where we have commerce, is one for consideration.

Is our country bound to assent to and re spect such a blockade as is now established around Crete? The practice of using this means of coercion as a substitute for a declaration of war is undoubtedly increasing, being sometimes resorted to by a single power, and sometimes by several powers acting jointly. The penalties prescribed for resisting the blockade may be seizure and detention or confiscation, according as the vessel is that of a third party or of one of the nations concerned. There is opportunity for various grades of prohibition under such a blockade.

In his lectures at the Naval War College during the year 1894, the late Dr. Snow, Instructor in International Law at Harvard, cited HEFFLER, HALL, CALVO, and CAUCHEY as modern writers favoring the practice of pacific blockade, as it is called, although he admitted that other writers opposed it. Von BULMERINCQ assents to it as a less evil than war, but BLUNTSCHLI'S condition, all important so far as we are concerned, is that it "shall be so conducted as not to touch third States," WALKER's ground is similar:

" If it be confined to the subjects of the parties directly engaged, its legitimacy can hardly be a matter for serious consideration. If, however, the trade of neutrals be affected by the blockade, those i may well protest against interference with their traffic not fully and completely justifiable. For then such protest must be a matter of policy. Pacific blockade may be, and doubtless is, the less of two evils; to refuse to recognize it may be to force the offended State to legalize its acts by instituting a regular blockade as a measure of war."

Ten years ago, according to Dr. Snow the Institut de Droit International adopted a declaration as to pacific blockades, which stated that the establishment of a blockade without a state of war ought to be considered permissible by the laws of nations only under certain conditions, of which one was that "vessels of foreign flags can enter freely, notwithstanding the blockade." In short, there are authorities for holding that, while the practice of pacific blockades may seem "fairly well established," as Dr. Snow puts it, yet it is not binding on third parties unless they choose to recognize it.

It is curious to note that Greece was the cause of the invention of the pacific blockade, the first instance of it occurring seventy years ago, when her ports were blockaded by England, France, and Russin, because those powers professed to be at peace with Turkey. She is also very familiar with the process, Dr. Snow recording that it was repeated against her by England in 1850 and by Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia in 1886, while now we witness her fourth experience of the sort. Other instances cited are guards were put upon the track of the prin-

the blockade of New Grenada by England in 1866; the blockades by France of the Tagus in 1831, of Mexico in 1838, of the La Plata from 1838 to 1840, England renewing it with her from 1845 to 1848; of Formosa in 1884 and of Siam in 1893.

It is worth noting that the blockade of Formosa was intended to make neutral vessels liable to capture and condemnation, and that this liability was denied by Great Britain. We may assume that it would also be denied by our Government should it be set up in the case of Crete, and there would certainly also be ground for our Government to deny the right of the blockade to interfere with our commerce in any injurious way. Our country has always been among the foremost in insisting on the rights of neutrals in navigation.

In Pinar del Rio.

A noteworthy piece of recent news from Cuba is that "In Pinar del Rio province the insurgents show great activity. An engagement is reported in which the Spanish Colonel MENAR confesses that his column has met with heavy losses,"

Pinar del Rio is the province which WEY-LER was to have pacified; and certainly if the Spaniards can control anything outside of the region directly around Havana, or along the coast, it should be this. Senator TURPIE, in a speech made last January, spoke thus of this province:

"It has a population of about 150,000. It is iso lated from the main body of the republic, not only by two lines of trochas and the military headquarters at Itabana, but it is also isolated by sea on account of the naval forces of Spain. The republic there has a

"President Mosnoz notices twice the fact that the Spanish forces had made no impression upon the revo-lutionary armies or upon-the several States engaged in revolution in South America. I sak the Senate to note that the Spanish force of 100,000 reculars in Cuba have made no impression upon the republican force or the republican government in the State of Pinar del Rio."

Mr. TURPIE's argument, drawn from this instance, that Congress ought to recognize at least the belligerency, and, in his opinion, also the independence of Cuba, is recalled by the news that has recently come from that quarter.

Some Light on the Rebellion in the Philippines.

The most satisfactory account of the origin and prospects of the present insurrection n the Philippine Islands is contributed to the London National Review by Mr. JOHN FOREMAN, who has lately finished a five months' tour of this archipelago, and who was an eyewitness of the uprising. It is evident from what he tells us that there is no foundation for the suspicion that he movement has been encouraged by the Japanese. On the contrary, some months before the storm burst in August, 1896, a deputation of Philippine natives went to Japan and presented a petition to the Mikado, praying him to annex the islands. The petition was signed, it is said, by 5,000 naffves and half-breeds. The Japanese Ministry, far from regarding the troubled condition of Spanish affairs as its opportunity, forwarded the petition to the Spanish Government; consequently, the names of 5,000 disaffected persons became known to the authorities at Manila, and were inscribed in their black book.

The real cause of this rebellion, as of that of 1872, is the hatred felt by the natives and half-breeds for the friars. The government of the island is practically theocratic. The governmental machinery, indeed, is secular, but the wire-pullers of the policy in pursuance of which the colony is ruled are the religious corporations. No important step is taken without their assent; no drastic reform can be introduced without their acquiescence; no functionary, from the highest to the lowest, is permitted to retain his post from the moment he ceases to be a persona grata in theocratic circles. Mr. FOREMAN says that, while all Spaniards pay a homage more or less sincere to the power of the religious corporations, they are not unanimous in considering it a benefit to the State. Its conscientious supporters are, in fact, a very small minority; nevertheless, the view which has hitherto prevailed in Madrid is that mild, persuasive religious influence is more effective in counteracting the savage instincts of the native, and in promoting urban citizenship, than would be the sterner methods of civil and military government. The theory is exemplary, but, according to Mr. FOREMAN, it never has been, and never could be, applied under the conditions which obtain in the Philippine Islands. Were the gendarmeric abolished every province would swarm with brigands. This is what is happening now in Negros, the richest sugar-producing island, whence the armed forces have been temporarily withdrawn for service at the seat of war.

What the natives, then, are rebelling against is theocratic government. Their fundamental object is to oust the friars. Rightly or wrongly, the paternal solicitude of the latter is interpreted as tyranny. The inhabitants of the Philippines have conformed, for the sake of peace, to what is required of them by the Church; they respect her servant in his sacerdotal function, and as such they make him obeisance; but in his secular character they rebel against his alleged exactions, and, above all, against his uncontrolled inquisitorial dominion, as a Government agent, on whose arbitrary demunciation any native, rich or poor, may be banished from his family without the chance of appeal. They rebel against these acts themselves and against the constant fear of hem. Since the failure, however, of the insurrection in 1872, they have become convinced that the expulsion of the friars cannot be attained so long as Spanish domination continues; they have now, therefore, added to their programme, as the indispensable means to their end, he annihilation of all white men in the islands. As in all previous uprisings in the Philippines, the half-breeds are the organizers. The thoroughbred native would never dream of such schemes if left alone. All he wants is to be free as a bird and to have no government at all. In Mr. FOREMAN's opinion, the rank and file of the 1 rebels have even now no idea that they are fighting for any principle.

The conspiracy which led to the rebellion trose as follows: A plot was formed at the instance of rich Chinese half-breeds to murder all the Europeans. A secret society was organized for the purpose. The priests call this secret society "Freemasonry," but the conspirators themselves style their body the "Katitunan," which simply means the "League," Each member, on being sworn in. made the "blood compact," which consists of an incision in the arm or leg, whence the blood was taken with which his name was inscribed upon the roll of brotherhood. The general massacre of whites was to have taken place on the night of Aug. 20, 1896, but at almost the last hour the intentions of the league were betrayed, and the civil

cipal leaders of the movement. It turned out that many of the richest men in the island, the most conspicuous members of Manila society, figured among the promoters of this conspiracy. PEDRO ROJAS, a rich Chinese half-caste, popularly supposed to be the prime mover of the rebellion, had accepted the hospitality of the Governor-General in his palace only leave the colony, and is now watching events at Singapore. It has been made José Rizal, after being sent as a prisoner where he was tried, sentenced, and put to death. From the confessions of the conspirators some interesting details have been obtained: It appears, for example, Manila; the half-caste son of a Chinese coolie was to be King of Cavite; a little Manila tailor was to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; and a half-caste lawyer was selected for Minister of Justice.

When Mr. FOREMAN wrote, the rebels were in complete possession of the whole province of Cavite, which adjoins Manila province, except the arsenal town of Cavite itself, and the surrounding villages within a radius of four miles. The total number of insurgents in arms in the whole island of Luzon amounted to about 40,000, and about 5,000 of them were armed with rifles, mostly of the Maüser type. The rest carry bowie knives, spears, and the bamboo lance, which, we are informed, is a weapon as formidable as the bayonet. They have also, a few old cannon, a large number of new ones which they have cast from the church bells, and a battery of mitrailleuse mortars, which they have constructed from cast-iron water pipes. Mr. FOREMAN expresses the opinion, which has not been instifled by the event, that Gen. Pola-VIEJA would be able to suppress the rebellion within four months. He admits, how ever, that even a crushing defeat of the rebels in the field and in their strongholds would procure only a temporary peace, unless the attacking party consisted of overwhelming numbers, so that after the rout they might pursue the enemy with a number of flying columns and cut off their retreat to the mountain fastnesses. He predicts, too, what as a matter of fact has since taken place that the faintest reverse to Spanish arms would draw a further host of rebels into the field, because there are thousands of sympathizers in the background who do not have the courage to seems in the balance. Mr. FOREMAN, who has just travelled 340 miles south and 80 miles north of Manila, has undoubtedly had opportunities of grasping the general feeling. When he wrote the rebels were in great force on both sides of the capital, but he does not share the opinion entertained by a small minority of the Europeans that the rebels may eventually take the city. That, he thinks, would be prevented by the ships of war in the harbor.

Joining the Procession.

The city of New York has a large public debt, but the available resources for its Hquidation are so abundant and the credit of the municipality is so high that the loan-making power of the city would be almost boundless if not specifically restricted by the provision of the State Constitution limiting the net indebtment to one-tenth of the assessed value of the real estate. As it is, on March 1, according to the statistics of Comptroller FITCH, the city had still a margin of \$54,000,000 to the amount of which municipal loans could lawfully be made, or 50 per cent, more than the net bonded debt on that day of \$119,000,000.

In anticipation of consolidation with a future large city, it has become customary for small civil divisions to borrow considerable sums of money. The Bronx valley villages, for instance, imposed upon the city a village debt of \$250,000, and New York is taxed \$32,000 this year for the payment of interest on this debt and \$18,000 additional toward the redemption of the principal. This is a total of more than \$50,000. and is at the rate of \$3 per head of the population of these villages, 17,000. Now it appears that a like tendency to borrowing has extended into Queens county townships, which are soon to be a part of the Greater New York.

During the past month \$618,000 has been added to the county indebtedness of Queens, making its present total \$1,849,000. This is exclusive of Long Island City, which has a debt of \$3,754,000. The town of Jamaica has voted to increase its previous bonded indebtedness of \$450,000 by \$450,000 more to pay for new roads. Newtown is to vote on April 6 on the question of adding \$600,000 to its present indebtedness of \$533,000, also for new roads. The Flushing electors will vote on the same day on the proposition to increase its debt of \$380,000 by \$122,000. The voters of Jamaica have decided to bond the village for \$150,000 for a new sewer system, and for \$200,000 for macadamizing its streets. The village school district is already bonded for \$110,600 for schools built during the past two years. The voters of Richmond Hill, a village in the town of Jamaica, are to vote upon a proposition to add \$150,000 to its indebtedness of \$65, 000, to be used for completing their system of macadamized roads. The total indebt ment of the territory of the proposed borough of Queens is nearly \$7,500,000; and before Jan. 1, 1898, the date fixed for formal consolidation, it may exceed that,

Brooklyn owes \$53,500,000, exclusive of \$16,000,000 county debt and \$4,000,000 debt of county towns and villages annexed during the past few years, a total of nearly \$75,000,000. The debt of Richmond county or Staten Island, and of the political divisions included in it is about \$2,000,000. This makes a total debt in all the Greater New York of more than \$200,000,000, of which the present New York city owes little more than half, and is amply able to pay it

Capt. Pratt on Uncivil Service.

The remarkably useful and successful service of Capt. R. H. PHATT, Tenth Cavalry, as Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school, has long been universally acknowledged. He has been for thirty years in the regular army, after service in the volunteers throughout the civil war, while, as his last report of the Carlisle school was the seventeenth he has made, his experience in that duty is seen to be exceptional.

Nevertheless, some of the devotees of the Chinese-American civil service system are now furiously denouncing Capt. PRATT. They would like to have him removed from the Carlisle school, because he criticises the working of that system. In a recent number of the monthly publication called the Red Man he uses statistics of the Indian

great proportion of them removed during the Cleveland Administration under "this

so-called civil service." He holds that the gradual extension of what is known as the classified service over almost every branch of the Indian school system has been accompanied by the resignation or removal of an extraordinary numforty-eight hours before the time destined | ber of employees. As one illustration, he to witness the general butchery. It is a said that he had just been informed that the curious fact that this man was allowed to Indian Office would "select and send to him such petty employees as one assistant seamstress and two assistant laundresses, these known to us by cable that the arch-agitator | to replace employees who have been months in the service of the school, and who have to Spain, was shipped back to Manila, been indersed to the Indian Office as proving satisfactory, but have not passed the curriculum of the civil service examination." Thus employees in inferior positions, whom he had selected and declared to be satisthat a Chinese half-caste was to be King of | factory, were to be dismissed under a civil service rule allowing exigency appointments to last only three months, and their places were to be filled by others whom he knew nothing about, but who had been put on the registers of the civil service.

Ever since this publication, in which Capt. PRATT frankly declared his belief in party responsibility for public service, the reformers have been after him for holding and expressing opinions so widely different from theirs. The official personages concerned in the methods of administration which he opposes, have joined in denying or explaining his assertions and his conclusions; yet we think Capt, PRATT will stay at Carlisle.

The Immigration Bill.

The enormous majority by which the House passed the new immigration bill over Mr. Cleveland's veto was of no avail to that measure, in the last Congress, as the Senate, overwhelmed with work, did not take it up, and it failed to become a law.

The measure was very peculiar, from the fact that, underlying what appeared in its terms, its real purpose, in the view of many of its advocates, was not so much to assist the cause of popular education here as to reduce the number of immigrants and

get only the best of them. The fact is that, while the country has received so many millions of useful immigrants, some European countries have work over into citizens. The reading and writing test is not infallible for worthy immigration. It might keep from the country some brawny, honest comers, who would be among the best to dig its fields, and, if join in the struggle while the result of it need be, to fight its battles. But a careful comparison of statistics for years seems to show, in the opinion of many people, that the reading and writing test is the most available one to be applied on a large scale in cutting down immigration and yet getting the most valuable part of it.

Mr. CLEVELAND found no difficulty in pointing out objections to the bill, and especially to those parts of it which were grafted upon it and had nothing to do with its main purpose. The reason why the House promptly set the veto message aside was that this bill, although open to criticism, seemed to be the most convenient instrument for accomplishing its real purpose.

If it were practicable to have absolutely perfect boards of examiners in European ports, who could judge infallibly which emigrants were going to be of use to us, and which were not, this bill might be superfluous and worse. Inability to read the Constitution of the United States, and to write passages from it, may obviously keep out some worthy tillers of the soil and wielders of the axe. But for the purpose sought a general rule is needed, and it was thought that the reading and writing test would keep out the greatest proportion of

taken up, in due time, by the Fifty-fifth Congress, possibly with improvements upon its old form, such as mature reflection will suggest. Meanwhile, some of those who intend to come here at a future day may take the alarm, and get ready to pass a reading and writing test, whenever applied,

The Glory of the Cleveland Administration.

time blesses Mr. CLEVELAND for his Venezstatus of Americans abroad."

The Boston Evening Transcript thinks, or pretends to think, that "these are re markable words," "None the less remarkable," it adds, " for being uttered by a correspondent of THE SUN, whose specialty is

Our dishwater friend in Boston is, as usual, months behind the times, or it is intentionally dishonest in its mild Mugwump way. The position which the Cleveland Administration assumed with respect to the Venezuela controversy and the Monree Dectrine won in no quarter more immediate praise or heartler support than from THE SUS. Mr. CLEVELAND was right, and nobody took more pleasure in telling him so than did this newspaper. The "depreciation of CLEVELAND" at that time was confined to the Mugwump press of the species of the Evening Post. They were all lowling at him then as a fool, and denounc-

As to THE SUN'S specialty, it consists in the habit of telling the truth as we un-

The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations has unanimously reported a bill to reduce gradually the price of gas in this city until it reaches \$1 a thousand feet to private usumers, and 90 cents for public lighting. This applies only to the city as at present con stituted. In the additional territory which will be brought in under the Greater New York the population is scattered, and the cost of distributing gas is, of course, much more than here. We have stated our views once fully on this subject and it is not necessary to repeat them, other than to remark that if there is to be any reduction in the price of gas it should be upon the lines that are drawn in the Senate Commitee's bill. Such is the only way which presents any reasonable degree of fairness to both

there is not the slightest evidence of a popular demand in this town for any reduction in the price of gas. Not a single petition requesting it has been presented to the Legislature, not a single public meeting in favor of it has been held, and not one argument has been advanced for it which has either merit in

week only on English warships:

the coast of Lincolnshire.

In an article on the British pays in the Con temporary Review Mr. W. Allan, M. P., makes the serious accusation that, owing to the adoption of the water-tube bollers, the fleet practi cally is unable to cross the ocean, except at omnibus speed, and that the cost to the nation is

unpromising immigrants.

The measure is likely, therefore, to be

Concerning the effect in Europe of the Olney-Cleveland Venezuela message of fifteen months ago our London correspondent recently remarked: "Every American who has lived in England for any length of uela message. Even his political enemies forgive him much, forgive him everything, for that one act. It has changed the whole

the depreciation of CLEVELAND. ing OLNEY as a villain.

Whether the Boston Evening Transcript joined in the Mugwump abuse of Mr. CLEVE-LAND and Mr. OLNEY for daring to be patriotic, for upholding American ideas for once, and for marching the old bald-headed eagle right up to the lion's snout, we do not now remember, if, indeed, we ever knew. Probably the Transcript was with the rest of the pack on that occasion, if it happened to be awake that month, and able to keep its eyes open. But that doesn't matter. Nothing that the Transcript says or docs matters much, in this whirling world of opinions and events.

derstand it, about all men and all things.

producer and consumer. As a matter of fact,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your edi-

itself or has proceeded from a reputable source. The clamor that has been raised has been manufactured for purely sensational purposes by the New York World and the New York Journal.

One or two papers in this city apparently derive much satisfaction from any accident that happens to an American ship of war, and seem to delight in casting discredit on the officers and crew. To show these detractors of their counry's defenders that accidents are not peculiar to American ships only we summarize from English papers the reports of the accidents of one On board the cruiser Blake three men of the

meine-room staff were scalded through the bursting of a steam pipe, and one of them died in consequence. A court of inquiry found that the accident was due to the failure of a self-acting valve to act. A shocking explosion occurred in the stokehole of the Howe, the flag ship, at Queenstown. The leading stoker and two others were frightfully injured. Two men were found suffocated in one of the air-tight compartments on H. M. ironclad Hydra, in the River Medway. The Captain and Navigating Lieutenant were found guilty on charges of jeoparding the first-class cruiser Galatea by negligent navigation, causing her to strike off

The newspaper of the most unsavory reputa-tion in New York is also owned by a Jew.

This remark is from a recently published book on "America and the Americans from a French Point of View;" but it is not fair in its reflection on the Jews of New York. 'The World, to which it refers, is rejected by Jews no less than by Christians; and no single race can justly be held responsible for its infamy.

velopment, emanating from her as a sexual being, which is always forgotten when a discussion of woman takes place.

If woman's humanizing influence had not done the pioneer work we would not to-day have had an immortal Cordelia or Imogen, and we may say in the same sense that woman created Shakespeare's women. Therefore, when you aay "that the ten American women of most enduring fame excite more of tenderness for their virtues than of awe for their intellectual achievements" you pay the righttribute to women. It is est it should be. If man and woman had brought the same contributions to the furtherance of the human race, we would, gentlemen, not be where we are to-day. And we women do not consider that our share is less or inferior, though different. You have given us great works of art, literature, science, statesmanship, inventive genius, but we have converted all that into small change for daily use. We will not reach the height of your intellectual achievements, but you will never grasp the deepness of our feel-ings. It is only a fair exchange. Deep regret will be felt at the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court that the Hon. POTATO PINGREE cannot lawfully be Governor of Michigan and Mayor of Detroit at the same time. The court was justified in following the precedents, but as Mr. PINGREE is overwhelmingly unprecedented, the dried-up digests could not be expected to appreciate him or prepare for sought lately to dump on our shores their him that special place to which his specialty en-least desirable subjects as material for us to titles him. "For violation of some of the duties of Mayor," says the Court, "that officer might be removed by the Governor. We have been unable to find any decision to the effect that one person may hold two offices, in height of your intellectual achievements, but you will never grasp the deepness of our feel-lags. It is only a fair exchange. S. B. one of which he is clothed with power to remove the person holding the other." With all respect, it may be said that the court might have taken judicial notice of the genius of Mr. PINGHEE and of the essential and characteristic Pingreeism of him. He is not as other Mayors and Governors. If he had been convinced as Governor that he was not doing his duty as Mayor, or did not have sufficient time to give to his employment in the latter capacity, he he would have removed himself with neatness United States Senators is preferable to election by popular vote." and despatch and more than Roman fortitude. Indeed, his only mistake was in not so removing himself. If it had occurred to him to do so, he for Harvard-and the New York papers say he did would have made the most melodramatic and humorous act in a career rich in comic meloexcellently-William Boone Gunten followed for drama.

"Mon of the blackest political character obtained spats in it under the present system, such men as Mr. Murphy and Mr. Platt of our own State: Mr. Quay, Mr. Caureron, and Mr. Penrese of Pennyivania, Mr. Gorman of Maryland, Mr. Brice and Mr. Foraker of Ohio." Mr. C. A. Totten, the distinguished calculator and forecaster, writes to our esteemed contemporary, the New Haven Register, that trouble is about to begin. "We are," he says with a confidence which is far from reassuring to the friends of quietness, "at the initial date for the long-predicted beginning of the end." obtaining his education. He undoubtedly believe what he said. He is a child and not to blame. But The only possible comfort to be derived out of a what shall be said of the teachers who inculcated this knowledge of this is that at least we are at the kind of belief in him? What shall be said of his manfinal date for the long-predicted end of the beners when he arises and accuses eight or ten of the ginning. The middle seems to have dropped most prominent members of the United States Senate out. Some very cutting bisections are also to be of being of "the blackest political character?" It doubtless pleased Mr. Godkin to hear a representative made or have been made. If the times of the Gentiles "began with Babylon," says Mr. Torof the rising generation thus blackguard public men TEN, "and were to run 7:300 years, equals 2.520 He has been an indefatigable teacher in this ears, and have been bisected so remarkably. and his heart must have rejoiced that he found others growing up willing to take his place.
In the meanwhile thousands of men refuse to take then I am justified in my faith that, we stand at the edge of a seven-year era, destined to be full of stirring events." There is no doubt that this public office or go into political life in any way what soever, because they know their actions will be mis-represented by such calumniators of character as the mystic, esoteric, and singularly gifted number "seven" contains everything that has been and New York Evening Post and the New York World. that will be, and when it is subjected to the bisection treatment, wonderful results are sure to follow, "I now look," adds the New Haven bisector, "for things to follow thick and fast for 312 years, or for about 1260 days, and then bisect, and to continue 35 years longer in turmoil." Two bisectors of turmoil are as cially interesting by reason of the fact that the bill which provides a pension for a Union soldier was much as any reasonable person could ask for, but the bisection of seven is not especially presented by the only member of the Confederate Congress now in the public service, and passed pleasant. Three and one-half is not a mystic number. Compared with the perfection of seven, and upon the carnest request of this ex-Confederate it is somewhat like "trolley" compared with "Sanchoniathon," Still, the three and a half legislator. The bill had been introduced in the last Congress and had received favorable report from periods are to be active merely, not fatal. The the Committee on Pensions, and although there was world is not going to go out of business, "I do a disposition at first to insist upon its reference to not believe and never have," says the forcea committee, the Senate at the carpest request of Senator Vest accepted the report of the committee of the last Congress and passed the bill without obcaster, "in the end of the world as imminent." to bisection may do its worst, and turmoil bustle all it car. The world will not retire. It jection. will wait with a beating heart to see how the boat race between Cornell, Yale, and Harvard comes out next summer. in celebration of her nineticth birthday. Besides Mrs. Kust there were ten others who sat at the table: Cath-

A respected correspondent calls our atention to the subjoined passage from a leading article in the Mail and Express:

"Farms have been overflown through a territory wenty-five miles in width." "Why is it," asks our correspondent, "that

such solecisms have become so common in our netropolitan journals?" We answer that we don't think they are very common, and in the case referred to in the Mail and Express we suppose that the mistake is simply the fault of the printer and proofreader. No doubt the word written in the article was "overflowed," as it should have been, but the printer set it wrong, and the error escaped correction. Such things happen sometimes in the best regulated families.

The Hon. SQUINCH CURD of Kentucky has a brilliant genius, and his admirers will be greatly pained if he should manifest a lack of concentration and an infirmity of purpose. No office is too good for him. He has the right to ask for anything that he wants. Why does h hesitate! Is his judgment unequal to his cloquence! Is the poetic temperament running way with him! Now is the time for him to decide whether he will be Consul-General to the solomon Islands or Postmaster at Gooboo Stores. He cannot very well occupy both offices at th e. Which will be choose! The Hon. Squincii Cund is a statesman, but he needs to remember the fate of the Ass of Bundan.

Unequal Mensures.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What warrant have the European powers for their inerference in Crete ! They will find none in any ook of international law. Their only warrant is the sort of tutelary authority which it is necessary, and therefore right, that they, as the great powers, should exercise in the circle of nations to which they belong. The American Government had the same justification for its intervention in the case of Venezuela. Yet the Venezuelan message was received by academic morality and legality with a tempest of denunciation. Why do those winds sleep now i March 21.

Harper's Magazine for April deserves atten-It is noteworthy for its colored frontispiece by loward Pyle and for its less specincular features Prof. MacMaster discusses Washington and the French Craze of 1793; Dr. Henry Smith Williams describes the Palmontological Progress of the Century; Mr Lummis, in his series on Modern Mexico, considers For irio Diaz the statesman who has made his country modern. Articles by Poultney Bigelow, Clare de Graffenried, Fiona MacLeod, and other writers contribute to round out the number.

PHILOSOPHY OF WOMEN.

OUTRAGEOUS SENTIMENTS.

The Consequences of Mugwump Teaching at

From the Albany Evening Journal

Last night representatives from Harvard and Co-lumbia argued before Wheeler H. Peckham, E. L. Godkin, and Dr. Rainsford the momentous question:

"Resolved, that the present method of electing

After Mr. Gray of this city had opened the argument

olumbia. In the course of his remarks he made the

This is fine talk to come from a young man who is

A Sign That the War Is Over.

From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.

Senator Vest passed the first bill through the Sei

without the formality of reference to a committee,

A Notable Dinner Party.

From the Norfolk Landmark.

Tuesday last a dinner was given to Mrs. Catharine

Rust by her nephew, Dr. G. W. Larrick, of Middletown

arine Rust, aged 90; George Henkins, 88; Mahala

the Roy, W. G. Engleston, St.; Lunae Rhodes, 79; Sa-

Alexander, 84; Emily Kline, 83; Hannah Henkins, 82;

rah Wright, 78; Susan Larrick, 77; J. F. Larrick, 75;

Elizabeth Rhodes, 71. The average of the eleven is

No Such Humbug About Mr. McKinley.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

dent, and at the same time was keeping bimself of reach of either trials or blessings. He created

out against public tack of consideration.

himself a solitude, yet the burdens of his office rester

no more lightly upon him. Mr. McKinley has started out on an entirely different plan, and the chances are

that he will not put on a doleful countenance and cry

Two Pleas for Relief.

From the Washington Post.

The other day there was a laugh in the Senate when

a bill for the relief of William J. Bryan was presented.

Yesterday there was another rippie of amusement when Senator Stowart, whose home is in Carson, Nev.,

offered the bill for the relief of one Corbett. The

A feriptural Luncheon.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

one, and might have been called a "Scriptural lunch

Lying One of Its Distinguishing Features.

From the Sumter Watchman and Southron.

stead of producing thanse and confusion, calls for

ore circumstantial and deceptive lie the next.

Unseientific Whist in Boston.

From the Lowell Courier.

Sam Jones on the New Journalisa

From the Atlanta Journal.

quotations accompanying east

the individual cards bore Scriptural verses.

Mr. Cleveland was constantly appealing to the pub-le sympathy for the many trials that beset a Presi-

He created for

80 years and 9 months.

not the pugillat.

at this session to day. The incident was espe-

ollowing statement:

very nature.

Balance Between Her Inferiority and Superiority to Man.

Thirty-four Years. From the Chicago Times Heraid At the beginning of the great civil wer in 1861 torial of the 5th inst. on "Our Women" brought Samuel W. Kenney, a Pennsylvanian by birth, to my mind an essay by a Swedish lady, Miss was engaged in business in Pulaski, Tenn. He Key, entitled "The Psychology of Woman," in owned a farm of 231 acres near that place and which she endeavors to show that woman never had \$3,000 worth of cotton stored there. He has reached and never will reach man's height in was a strong Union man, and the Southerners the intellectual field. She says that the obstaburned his cotton and made it impossible for cles to woman's achievements have not been him to live among them. A mobal tacked his greater than could have been overcome had the house, and he and his family, after hiding capacity been there. Man has not, as is often several days in the woods, made their way asserted, hindered the gifted women from participation in study and work. But woman does sylvania, not possess the creative genius, and this inca-

THE STORY OF A SPY.

country Recevered by His Sons After

northward and went to their old home in Peng-In September, 1862, Kenney Joined the com. pacity for great production on the intellectual mand of Gen. James S. Negley at Pittaburgh side is only a natural consequence of woman's and entered active service as a spy. He went to Woman, as well as man, is a limited being.

and entered active service as a spy. He went to Louisville, and thence entered the Confederate lines. He was recognized and betrayed by one of his old Tennessee neighbors and was arrested by Bragg's forces at Lynchburg.

From this point Samuel W. Kenney disappeased. His family knew that he had been execute, but proof of that fact was unobtainable. In 1807 Mrs. Kenney left Pennsylvatia and removed to Dwight, Ill., where should have been executed by the fact of the had been executed by the his resided ever since. Two sons, now grown to surely manhood, live in this city. Alexander at east Monroc street and John at 3401 Parcoll swennes. Twenty years ago they made an attempt to obtain a pension for their mother, but failed blocause the department records at Washipton did not show that the missing spy of 1807 had been regularly enlisted, and there was no proof of his death. Quite recently, however, congressman Woodman of this ety found in the War Department an unofficial reference to theer. Nobody can give the best in one direction and still have as much to give in another. Those who believe that woman will be able to preserve her womanly feelings which spring from her woman nature and at the same time reach man's woman nature and at the same time reach man's intensity, concentration, and creative ability in questions of intellectual work and researches or in matters of business and inventions, &c., believe, in reality, in something very different from what they call woman's equality. They proclaim her absolute superiority.

If woman could come to a point where she, with the same completeness and devotion, could fill the territory of both sexes she would be the more gifted of the two. She would be the real "abermensch."

fill the territory of both sexes she would be the real "fibermenseh."

And we would not have a woman question to-day if this had been the case, because human history shows that it is not those physically strong but those mentally superior who have won, a truth which the tales of our childhood reiterate by letting the giants always be defeated. If, through lack of exercise, woman's intellectual capacity has been lessened in a decided degree, so if she, in developing the intellect, neglects her feelings, they will also degenerate. She has to choose either one. She cannot reach perfection in both directions.

Woman's special contribution to civilization has been her humanizing influence, springing from her nature as woman or her motherliness. The maternal side of the question is, on the whole, a side issue, because that is decided by many outside things. The feelings are the essential, and from her nature these are alike in the tender girl and the old maid. It was through the mother feeling that woman first began to elevate the sexual desires through a beginning tenderness for her child's father; through this mother feeling fledity, chastity, love of home, and love of family in a higher sense have evolved. It is this incomparable spiritual development, emannating from her as a sexual being, which is always forgotten when a discussion of woman takes place.

If woman's humanizing influence had not Department an unofficial cution of a Northern spy lahoma, Tenn., Feb. 13, 13 regarded as sufficient, and been granted to the aged of n granted to the age

had lived in the piace ever sine know something about the deati spy, and she was visited.

"There were only four men homa during the war," she "Three of them were Confed-were buried in the town censer ed in Tulla-positively, and they The other by Brang's the jull and that spyr

which would throw light upon the materand no additional facts could be learned. Beturning to the railway station, the two Chleagoam fell into conversation with the railway agent. Archibald Smith, and incidentally mentional their mission while waiting for a train.

"Well, boys, I'm sorry for you, 'he said, 'but I guess I can help you some. I saw your fathe hanged. I was only 12 years old then, and the sight was stamped upon my mind indelhir, for I was buried on my father's farm, and for many years afterward I used to shudder and run af fast as I could whenever I had to pass the spot.

The trio, led by the Southerner, passed through the little town, and just outside the suburis, as the health of the states, as the chrorithwestern side, a halt was minde.

"They hanged your father to that sycames tree there by the spring," said the guide. "He body was buried about half way up that hillerer, there, and the grave wasn't marked. You'll never find it now."

But the two Chicagoans went over every for, of the hilliside. A recent freshet had washe away part of the bank and undermined the hill so that part of the ragged edge grave way beneath the feet of Aloxander Kenney, and he aw protruding from the bank the two lovering bones of a skeleton. The spy who disappeared thirty-four years ago had been found.

The remains were brought to Chicago, and will be interred in the family lot.

SUNBEAMS.

-The sixth wife of a Rushville, Ind., man wis died lately received \$1,000 by his will, an am-nuptial agreement barring her from any sharek his estate otherwise. Some of his previous wren divorced, have been drawing liberal alimony.

-Floridisms in the neighborhood of Kissimus arry on a profitable but straggling winter lads try disposing of otter akins at \$4 or \$5 each h Kissimmee two firms this season have purchase 1,200. But there is no systematic effort to make the most of the industry. -John Horrigan, known as "Praying John,"d

Ellis, Kan., has made it an unvarying practice, long as any resident of the place can remembe to go out upon the prairie at sunrise and at most, no matter what the weather or season or h condition of health, and there to offer up proge. His knees have worn away the turf and hardest the soil at the place of his devotions. -A civizen of South Auburn, Me., who lost his wa

year ago because he could not bring himself nnounce his name to a poll officer with whom's was not on speaking terms, at the last town se tion refused to give his full name to the officers he cause he considered that they knew well enough who he was, Finally, after consulting the Espatration Board regarding the question, he cans back to the polls and conformed to the law.

-Pors in the Atchison County Wich S. Effingham, Kan., took advantage of a young comtry schoolgirl's ignorance and sent a letter tobe. in the name of one of them, inviting her in term of some endearment to accompany him to an etertainment. She answered in a warmth of hisguage not strange in one so green, and the milday all the school quoted portions of her letter t her, She hastened home, sixteen miles, through rainstorm, and was taken critically ill.

-Some old travellers beat the Burlington rad out of thirteen miles' fare between Leavenworth Kan., and St. Joe, which are fifty one miles spart They announce that they are going to Aichies, and, giving up twenty-one miles in tickets, recta a transfer for that city from Armour Junetes. From the function to Mr. Joe to only sevents miles, and instead of transferring they remain on the train and give up additional ticken is cover that distance, so paying for only thirty ciril

-Poetry sprouts with the spring vegetables as fruits of Fiorida, and the Jackson-ille Times lass entitor suitles and basks in its suitable. Flood-to-day should be all smiles," he says. • • • • • • familiar fragrance of the orange blossoms is a ginning to fill the gentle breezes * * * the part apple farms . . . are assuming their olds appearance; truck gardens all over the State and ense with fruit and flowers; corn is building ford from the ground: . . . pigs are fattening . . there is yet some meat in the smake heurs."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Dr. Emil Holub, the African traveller, who last year visited the United States, is dancerould

with inflammation of the lungs in Vienna. Tanner, bandy, bender, cripple, donner, te lazy, said, sprat, are a few of the names to with no Englishman designates a sixpenny place. Gerome, the painter, has finished a tintel mutte bust of Sarah Bernhardt. It will not be exhibited at the Salon, but will be presented to the Luxes bourg galtery.

St. Andrew's University is about to confer the gree of Doctor of Laws on a woman, Miss South the translator and editor of several books on Greek art and archivelogy. A ball will be given by the Benchers of Gray's it

in the Great Hall of the lim to celebrate with toria's anniversary. The last ball held there was appropriateness of the measure was quite apparent, but the Cornett to be relieved was an old soldier and 800 years ago, when Queen Elizabeth dincel-Baron de Coubertin, who was active in the res

f the new Olympian games, has started a society in Paris whose object is to spread the knowledge Prench civilization and of French sors in school Wednesday at nooh Mrs. Robert Hancock gave an ship and science in the United States. He egant inneheon in honor of Mrs. Strickier, the guest remove the impression that the boulevarily and of Mrs. Kendrick. The occasion was a very charming een." since the menu cards had appropriate Scriptural A large bequest for the purchase of at presentations in the Church of England is hel-

to be a charitable gift in a recent dec-Justice Romer. He declared that it was unenaritable to compet parishioners to have ever an Evangelical clergyman, whether they ed one or not. To celebrate his silver wedding the Marquite Bute has given \$5,000 to the town of Car come to be given to poor girls who have

New journalism seems to be synonymous with olossal and shameless lying. Expisure one day, toto get married. Whenever the down over the Mayor of the town must read and groom the first eleven verses of the chapter of the Gospel according to There are probably nearly 1,000 so-called whist clubs in Boston, while in reality there are but about description of the miragie of turning water wine at Cana. half a dozen of any standing as scientific organiza-Though Hervé, the composer of the Petit Falls

has been dead for some years, his dehave been brought to light again, owing cent revival of "L'Oell Creve." Hell pore him four children, whom Some of the New York clubs are barring the sen-sational papers out, and they are right. Nothing shows stronger how tough these papers are than the fact that a New York club can't stand them. recognized, and another law Ail wife of his children, according to English law, 11 Paris courts, without trying to desentantle the kne

directed the author's rights to be divisioning the six children.